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# Vietnam Report

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'PEOPLE'S ARMY' EDITORIAL STRESSES DISCIPLINING OF NEW RECRUITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Forging Discipline in New Recruits"]

[Text] The forging of discipline is a very important content of the training program for new recruits. If they are well disciplined, the new recruits are even more enlightened and enthusiastic in studying military techniques and tactics, and do a good job of fulfilling the other tasks in the training center and when they are assigned to the base-level units.

It is necessary to educate the new recruits so that they can fully understand the nature, contents, and requirements of military discipline, and help everyone clearly understand that being absolutely loyalty to the revolutionary undertaking of our party and people, manifesting a fighting will, endeavoring to overcome difficulties and hardships, resolutely fulfilling all missions, fighting bravely, working enthusiastically, and devoting everything to the enterprise of defending and building the homeland are foremost basic contents of our military discipline. Disciplined military personnel always strictly obey state laws and military orders. Under all circumstances they absolutely obey orders, fulfill their responsibilities, fully carry out the regular army regulations, maintain the deportment, work style and courtesy of military personnel, and obey all rules regarding social life and mass discipline. The education task must be carried out continuously and enable all soldiers to have a high degree of determination and always act in accordance with orders.

The process of organizing the forging of discipline and acting in accordance with orders is a process of building work habits and living habits that are scientific, unified, serious, precise, urgent, and wholesome of a modern, regular revolutionary army accompanied by struggle to overcome undisciplined, arbitrary, disorderly habits. A matter of decisive significance in bringing the new recruits into the framework of discipline, and strictly carry out orders, is that the cadres in charge and all personnel of the training units must be exemplary in their actions. Everyone, from squad leaders and platoon leaders on up to the managers, medical personnel, quartermaster personnel, communications personnel, etc., must have a strong sense of responsibility and good work skills, while also setting a good example in carrying out orders, regarding small things and large things, for all the recruits.

The command cadres must always combine education with disciplinary management. They must correctly determine the central thrust of training during each period of time and organize the step-by-step carrying out of orders, immediately convert training into action, and combine study and work. The action plans must be meticulous, there must be resolute measures, and there must be meticulous preparation to assure the necessary material conditions. We must go all-out in educating, persuading, and guiding, while going all-out in concerning ourselves with the morale and material lives of the men and enabling everyone not only to master doctrine but also regard the unit as a warm family nest and create confidence and strength with which to defeat all old habits and create new habits -- the habits of acting according to orders and voluntarily maintaining strict discipline. The process of forging discipline is also a process of uncovering and constructing model examples, developing the role of the Youth Union, motivating consciousness of collective mastery on the part of the masses, encouraging all soldiers to voluntarily forge discipline in themselves and urge their fellow unit members to strictly observe discipline, continually emphasizing good people and and good deeds, promptly rectifying and correcting all deficiencies, even small ones, and not allowing manifestations of negativism, backwardness, arbitrariness, lack of organization, and lack of discipline to have conditions for existing and developing in the unit. Furthermore, we must always keep in touch with the localities, and seek the support and close cooperation of the party organizations, governmental administrations, mass associations, and families of military personnel, so that they can contribute, along with the unit, do a good job of discipline education and management with regard to new recruits.

The training centers for new recruits must promptly isolate experiences, strengthen the cadres' sense of responsibility and ability to command, train, and manage troops, and strictly struggle to stop all militaristic, brutal acts and resolutely oppose all instances of rightism and relaxing education and management.

The command cadres and organs at the various echelons must step up their inspections and supervision, promptly guide the various ideological and organizational tasks, and enable the forging of discipline in new recruits to become of increasingly higher quality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## CONFERENCE HELD ON RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Quang Chau: "Conference Held to Recapitulate Reserve Officer Training in Colleges in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Under the authorization of the Ministry of National Defense, Military Region 7 organized a conference to recapitulate the reserve officer training work in colleges in the southern provinces in 1980, and to discuss the direction and tasks of that work in 1981. More than 70 delegates, including representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education, Military Region 5, Military Region 7, the Municipal Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, and the colleges, military schools, etc., participated in the conference.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, an alternate member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, visited and addressed the conference.

Carrying out the policy of training college-graduate reserve officers, recently a number of colleges in the southern provinces -- the Danang Polytechnical College, and the Normal College, University, and Polytechnical College of Ho Chi Minh City -- were selected as test colleges for training reserve colleges in 1981. The Ministry National Defense assigned Military Region 5 and Military Region 7 the responsibility of coordinating in guiding the test training of reserve officer training in the colleges and army schools within the spheres of the military regions.

With the direct assistance of the Military Administration School of Military Region 5, the Danang Polytechnical College completed its reserve officer training curriculum. After 3 months of study, the students grasped basic knowledge of military science and the functions of the officer, and were capable of assuming responsibility for commanding a field artillery detachment and for communications.

Two outstanding students were awarded Senior Lieutenant's insignia, while the rest were awarded Lieutenant's insignia.

The Infantry Officers' School No 2 and the Military Administration School of Military Region 7 cooperated closely with the Normal School, University, and Polytechnical College of Ho Chi Minh City in training, and selected 85.6 percent of the students as fully qualified to be reserve officers. Of the students, Senior

Lieutenant's insignia and the rest were awarded Lieutenant's insignia. The students who graduated and were awarded reserve officers' insignia were able to grasp the general political, military, and rear-services knowledge required of elementary-level infantry officers.

From recapitulatory reports and discussions of the reserve officer training work in the colleges, the conference learned valuable lessons and isolated weaknesses and deficiencies, so that the next class could attain better training quality.

With regard to the direction and tasks for training college-graduate reserve officers in the southern provinces during the coming period, the representative of the Ministry of National Defense said that in 1981 reserve officers would be trained in seven schools: the Polytechnical College, University, Medical School, and Normal College in Ho Chi Minh City, the Danang Polytechnical College, and the Medical College and Normal College in Hue.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, addressing the conference, praised the colleges and army schools for cooperating closely, overcoming difficulties, and victoriously fulfilling the joint missions assigned by the ministries of National Defense, Higher and Vocational Education, and Education. He stressed that it is necessary to have appropriate material-technical bases, equipment, and policies, and pay attention to improving instruction and study methods in order to develop their role in all spheres of work and meet the combat readiness requirements. He admonished the colleges to closely combine the training of reserve officers with the militarization movement in the schools.

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## TIEN GIANG REVIEWS CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE ARMED FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Tien Giang Province Recapitulates Two Years of Carrying Out the 'Develop the Fine Qualities, Increase Fighting Strength' Campaign of the People's armed Forces"]

[Excerpt] The Military Command of Tien Giang Province recently recapitulated 2 years of carrying out the "Develop the Fine Qualities, Increase Fighting Strength" campaign of the people's armed forces, which was launched by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

During 2 years of striving to attain the five objectives of the campaign of the armed forces units, Tien Giang underwent new transformations regarding its fighting will and truly improved the over-all quality of the regular units and the militia and self-defense forces. The cadres and men coordinated with the public security forces in maintaining political security and social order, and smashed many organizations which were springing up to oppose the revolution. Especially, the militia and self-defense forces of the coastal area kept up their vigilance and captured many people illegally fleeing abroad.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## MONTAGNARD MILITARY CADRE PRAISED FOR GOOD SERVICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Minh Thu: "A Military Cadre of Gung Re Village"]

[Text] Ko Reo, 28 years old, is a military command cadre in Gung Re Village, Di Linh District, Lam Dong Province. Reo has done that work since his home area was liberated in 1975.

During the more than 5 years Reo has done that work the militia movement in Gung Re Village has steadily improved. After the liberation there were many difficulties and complications in Gung Re. Reactionaries mingled with the people and spread propaganda which distorted the policies of the revolution. Ko Reo and the other cadres educated the local people and encouraged them to study the policies of the party and state, and positively participate in production, irrigation work, and the production of fertilizer to achieve intensive cultivation and increase the number of growing seasons. Nearly all the residents of Gung Re Village are ethnic minority people, but it was the first village in Di Linh District to enter upon the path of collective livelihood. All of the households in the village entered cooperatives.

In his work and production, Ko Reo always had correct thoughts and exemplary actions. Reo also invited cadres to speak about the revolutionary traditions and local traditions of Di Linh, and brought out just pride. During the annual troop recruitment cycles, Gung Re has attained the norms assigned by the upper echelon. With regard to the female militia, Reo coordinated with the village Women's Federation chapter in organizing separate meetings so that the women could help one another progress.

Every month, Reo and the other cadres of Gung Re Village draft programs for physical education, military training, and the development of combat forces and combat readiness. In 1980 the militia of Gung Re participated in mopping up the enemy, killed a number of reactionaries, captured four weapons, and wounded three. The militia of Gung Re also positively participated in the movement to compete in production in the locality. During the September 1980 conference held to celebrate Determined-to-Win accomplishments, the Di Linh District military organ recognized the Gung Re militia unit as the best unit of the local armed forces with regard to combat, force development, and production.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## NEW TREND IN ARMED FORCES HAILED

BK0814OO Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Combined Strength of the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] Since its launching on 22 December 1978 by the Party Central Committee Secretariat, the movement to enhance the fine character and increase the fighting strength of the People's Armed Forces has achieved great results. The five objectives of this movement have been scrupulously carried out in a broad and deep mass emulation campaign by various units of the armed forces--from units directly engaging in combat to organs, schools, national defense enterprises, construction worksites and so forth of the various military regions, armed services and armed branches. In the course of this movement, virtually all units have scored good achievements, made progress in many respects and gained rich experience. Despite some weaknesses and the failure of some units and cadres to meet the requirements of the new tasks, the results achieved bring to our army a new, unprecedented strength and mark a big success and step of great development for our People's Armed Forces. The emergence from this movement of hundreds of outstanding units, typical of which are those recently awarded by the state and the Ministry of National Defense with orders and other lofty decorations, represents the new revolutionary qualities and the new, ever-increasing fighting strength of our army in its advance toward standardization and modernization. Our party and our people are very happy over these great results.

The strength of our army is combined strength which is inseparable from the strength of the great national unity bloc and the system of collective mastery with a new economy, a new culture and a new type of men. It originates from our party's correct and creative political and military lines. The integral factors of this combined strength are revolutionary nature, fighting ability and tradition, ideology organization, material facilities, weapons, technical equipment, logistics, the quality of and capability for collective mastery and the leadership and command of our cadres and combatants, and so forth. The main goals and objectives of this movement consists of fostering these factors and ensuring the constant improvement of the quality and fighting strength of the People's Armed Forces so as to meet the pressing and long-term requirements of the undertaking to defend the fatherland and build socialism.

One of the most outstanding results of this movement is that we successfully promoted on an armywide basis a high degree of unanimity with regard to the political and military lines and the tasks of the revolution and the army in the

new situation. This is a very important political factor for ensuring the unity and fighting spirit of our entire army which is reflected in the high level of combat readiness of cadres and combatants and their readiness to accept and outstandingly fulfill all tasks on the various battlefields, and in the spirit of collective mastery of all units and every combatant and their determination to overcome difficulties, hardships and privation to build forces, develop battle positions and constantly improve their fighting capability. Through this movement, the combatants' sense of observing discipline and regulations has been enhanced and the cadres' ability to lead and control their units has also been upgraded. Coordination between units of the army and the People's Security Forces as well as between the army and the people has been strengthened. Numerous cadres and combatants have made rapid progress in mastering the use of new military equipment.

The emergence of an ever-increasing number of new factors and progressive models from the People's Armed Forces, coupled with the new factors injected into economic and social life through the implementation of new policies of the party and state, is creating a new impetus for development and is bringing great potentials into play in support of the undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. Equipped with new, positive factors and with the lessons of rice experience gained from this movement, the People's Armed Forces should surge forward, continue to vigorously promote the movement in the next 2 years, overcome the remaining weaknesses and continue to foster the factors of the combined strength in order to steadily advance our army toward standardization and modernization, firmly defend the fatherland and make a worthy contribution to our people's effort to build the economy and a new, healthy life.

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## MEETING NOTES RIVER TRANSPORT SECURITY PROBLEMS

BK110412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Riverways Department recently met to review the 1-year implementation of the campaign against practices such as theft, bribery and oppression of the masses. Through the 1-year implementation of Directive No 81, the struggle against negativism in the riverways sector was further accelerated and extensively carried out with close coordination from within and without. As a result, the transportation of goods is now provided with a better guarantee.

Owing to increased activities by dishonest people, more thefts of goods were occurring. However, thanks to the adoption of effective countermeasures, the thefts have now been reduced to a minimum. At various river ports in Hanoi, Ha Bac Province and Nam Dinh City, no major thefts are being reported, while minor cases have also decreased.

In the south, attempts to steal vessels for illegal sea crossing were prevented on several occasions, while managerial work at various transport enterprises and construction projects was reorganized and further improved.

Although the campaign against negativism has been carried out continuously and has produced certain results, there are still many shortcomings. As a result, thefts, including serious and organized ones, at various transport enterprises have increased compared to 1979. In addition, many procedures and regulations have not been implemented in a scrupulous manner, a number of degraded and degenerated office and manual workers and cadres and party members still exists, and the mass movement is not strong and firm enough.

Summing up the situation, the conference unanimously drew upon a number of experiences in support of the campaign, such as providing centralized guidance for prescribed targets; conducting basic inspection to classify the contingent of cadres and workers on a regular basis; creating periodic changes among units responsible for transporting, loading, unloading and receiving goods and other work units; and closely combining the three tasks--struggling against negativism, accelerating production, and improving the living conditions of cadres and workers.

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## ACHIEVEMENTS OF PORT OF ENTRY POLICE REPORTED

BK0903Z3 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by Lam Hung entitled "Marking the First Founding Anniversary of the Port of Entry Police Forces (25 January 1980-25 January 1981)--Building Strong Forces, Taking the Initiative and Acting in Coordination to Maintain Security"]

[Text] Vietnam has numerous ports of entry. Established on a number of border highways, seaports and airfields, they constitute the country's entrances and exits and play an important political, economic, security, national defense and diplomatic role. The Port of Entry Police Forces in all localities are ceaselessly striving to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, satisfactorily carry out their administrative control tasks, promptly expose all activities of the enemies and criminal elements and maintain the order, security and sovereignty of the country.

In Ho Chi Minh City:

Port of Entry Police units have actively performed their duties and motivated cadres, workers and seamen to scrupulously observe the laws and regulations at ports of entry and to expose and struggle against political and common criminals. The Port of Entry Policemen at Posts Nos 958 and 962, relying on the results of their mass motivation efforts and using various operational, investigative and research measures, have thwarted a number of attempts to hide politically undesirable pictures and publications containing enemy psychological warfare messages and have snared a number of persons who specialize in using dollars to buy unauthorized goods from bad foreign seamen.

Cadres and combatants in various units have begun to implement the Port of Entry Police procedures and regulations and have helped one another to hold fast to the party's line and policies, and to enhance their professional skills and build their units, thus making them pure and strong in all respects.

Port of Entry Policemen in many places have always worked in close coordination with border defense forces, customs personnel and various sectors concerned so as to perform their duties well and effectively counter the espionage and intelligence activities of the imperialists and Chinese reactionaries.

In Nghe Tinh:

Port of Entry Plice forces at the Muong Xen, Huong Son and Nam Can stations, together with the local armed forces, have intensified their patrols and control both inside and outside the ports of entry. They have unmasked a number of smugglers who have violated border defense regulations and have discovered dozens of cases of unscrupulous truck drivers taking advantage of legal border crossing permits to smuggle in various kinds of goods. Port of Entry Policemen have also exposed the tricks of bad elements to hide goods, documents and decadent cultural products in fuel tanks, seats, car sides, tires, and so forth, thus helping customs officials promptly recover the goods for the state.

In Danang:

Port of Entry Policemen at the Danang port, satisfactorily implementing the joint operation system, have remained in their post of duty 24 hours a day to constantly ensure that all traffic through this port of entry is in strict conformity with the state law and regulations.

Port of Entry Police forces at the Danang port have also worked in close coordination with the Port Security Police Post and Riverline Security Police forces to devise joint security plans and organize regular training sessions. Thanks to this, they have satifactorily fulfilled their tasks, overcome difficulties and safely escorted many ships and boats in and out of the ports. Upholding vigilance, cadres and combatants of the Port of Entry Police unit at the Danang port have exposed bad elements and violations of state regulations related to port traffic.

In Kien Giang:

Port of Entry Police officials at the Xa Xiu station have joined border defense forces in setting up joint control stations to maintain security at the border and the local port of entry and are regularly helping each other carry out official work, maintain a firm control over the situation and actively motivate the masses to safeguard national sovereignty. A number of foreign intelligence agents trying to sneak in by mixing with the people have failed to evade the watchful eyes of the police combatants. Many smugglers taking advantage of their travels through the port of entry to buy gold, other metals and precious stones have been promptly unmasked by the police, who recovered the smuggled goods for the state.

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## BRIEFS

ANTIAPARTHEID SUPPORT--Hanoi VNA 24 Feb--A talk was given here today on the success of the second meeting of the Commission of the Crime of Apartheid held recently in Luanda, Angola. The speaker was Luu Van Loi, executive member of the Vietnam Laywers' Association and member of the commission. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and support for the antiapartheid struggle waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other frontline countries in southern Africa. [Text] [OW272003 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 24 Feb 81]

FINNISH AID--Hanoi VNA 21 Feb--The Finnish Parliament has passed a legislation for gratuitous aid to Vietnam in 1981, according to a report from Helsinki. The aid is worth 29 million markka. [Text] [OW221611 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 21 Feb 81]

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL--Hanoi VNA 22 Feb--A special festival was held here this morning by more than 1,000 Hanoi children to welcome the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U. Present were Le Thanh Dao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, representatives of the Commission for Young Pioneers and Children, and of the Soviet Embassy and many Soviet children. The children performed songs and dances praising the Vietnam-Soviet friendship and paying tribute to Lenin and Ho Chi Minh. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Le Thanh Dao presented gifts to the Soviet children in Hanoi. Also at this festival, the editorial board of the "THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG" (VANGUARD YOUNG PIONEERS) periodical delivered prizes to 15 Vietnamese winners of the International Children's Drawing Competition organized by the Soviet paper "PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA." [Text] [OW221611 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 22 Feb 81]

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION--Hanoi VNA 8 Mar--A reception in honour of International Women's Day was held on 6 March by the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Union. It was attended by the wives of the Soviet and the German Democratic Republic consuls-general to the city and by Soviet women specialists working there. Nguyen Thi Thanh, president of the city women's union reviewed the achievements of the city's women over the past 5 years. Mrs O.A. Volkov, wife of the Soviet consul-general said that Soviet women are always on the side of the Vietnamese women in the struggle for peace. The wife of the GDR consul-general expressed the admiration of GDR women for Vietnamese women and the hope that the friendship and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union, the GDR and Vietnam will be further strengthened. [Text] [OW100459 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 8 Mar 81]

RACISTS BLAMED FOR KILLINGS--Hanoi, 10 Mar (VNA)--NHAN DAN today condemns American racists for having recently assassinated many black children in Atlanta. The paper says: "Daily occurences of these heinous crimes in many places of the USA show that racism is on the rampage in that country. Successive American administrations have allowed the K.K.K. and other racist groups to terrorize and assassinate black Americans. Many black leaders have been detained for their active opposition to racial discrimination." Obviously, the paper notes, while the capitalist rulers have not ceased to pay lip service to the defence of human rights, they are ignoring the fate of black Americans and other coloured people whose sufferings of all kinds are a disgrace. The American authorities are impudently trampling upon human rights in their own land, and are, therefore, completely unqualified to preach about freedom, equality and human rights, NHAN DAN stresses. [Text] [OW100753 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 10 Mar 81]

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## PRIME MINISTER'S 22 JAN CIRCULAR ON ELECTIONS

BK0715l5 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 81 p 4

[SRV Prime Minister's 22 January 1981 circular, providing guidance on the elections of provincial, city and special zone people's councils; /passages within slant lines denote bold face as published/]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued Decision No 14, dated 13 January 1981, dealing with the holding of elections of people's councils for provinces, municipalities and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government on 26 April 1981--the same day as the National Assembly election.

In order to ensure that these elections conform with the new constitution and the new law on the election of deputies to the National Assembly, the National Assembly Standing Committee has issued a regulation amending and supplementing a number of clauses of the 23 January 1961 regulation which stipulated procedures for holding the elections of people's councils at all levels.

The prime minister requests that all the people's councils of provinces, municipalities and special zones under direct jurisdiction of the central government should conduct these elections based on this regulation. They must satisfactorily carry out the following points:

/1. The task of spreading propaganda to motivate the people to participate in these elections:/

Spread propaganda among the people on the significance and purposes of these elections as well as of the election law and on the duties and authority of provincial and municipal people's councils and people's committees. It is necessary to combine propaganda activities with efforts to disseminate information on the situation and tasks of the localities concerned. Emphasis must be placed on instilling a sense of collective mastery into the laboring people and on giving indoctrination on the rights and duties of citizens in line with the spirit of the new constitution. On this basis, people will be motivated to participate in these elections in an enthusiastic and active manner.

The Ministry of Culture and Information must prepare propaganda documents for the National Assembly and people's councils elections and must formulate plans to provide implementation guidance for localities.

The Vietnam News Agency, the Radio and Television Broadcasting Commission and press agencies must, according to their respective functions, draw up plans to serve these elections satisfactorily.

/2. People's councils and people's committees must review and report their past activities to voters:/

Provincial and municipal people's councils and people's committees must scrupulously review their tasks and activities during their term of service. It is necessary to pay specific attention to reviewing the implementation of the state law as well as of the various policies, directives and resolutions of the Council of Ministers. It is also necessary to pay specific attention to reviewing the consideration of the people's suggestions and petitions and the handling of their complaints and denunciations as well as the fulfillment of the duties as representatives towards voters.

After reviewing their internal activities, people's committees must closely coordinate with the fatherland front committees and other mass organizations in the localities concerned in reporting these activities to the various conferences of voters' representatives in every constituency. They must welcome the suggestions, comments and appraisals of voters and must, through this, draw on these experiences in order to improve the activities of the people's councils and people's committees in the new term of service. These activities must be carried out in March 1981 before the people nominate their candidates to run for the elections.

/3. Compliance with electoral laws:/

It is necessary to scrupulously implement the stipulations in the 1961 regulation on the people's council elections and the National Assembly Standing Committee regulation dated 22 January 1981 amending and completing the electoral policies. The electoral council, committees and teams must include prestigious members experienced in electoral tasks. Care should be taken to ensure that their composition is correct as stipulated by the regulations. Only one electoral team should be established in each polling area. This team will assume the duty of organizing both elections: the elections of National Assembly deputies and the people's councilors.

In each poll, there should be necessarily two ballot boxes: one for votes in the election of National Assembly deputies and the other for votes in the elections for the people's councilors.

/4. Organization of the election day./

The elections must be organized seriously to ensure security and good results.

Vigilance should be upheld to anticipate every enemy plot of sabotage. In the northern border provinces and those areas of frequent armed activities, a plan should be instituted to adequately protect the elections.

The ministries of interior and national defense must have a plan to ensure security for the elections.

The people's committees of provinces, municipalities and special zones subordinate to the central government will closely coordinate with the local VFF committees and mass organizations, and formulate plans to adequately and successfully organize the elections of National Assembly deputies and people's councilors. Supervision and control should be intensified to ensure that grassroots-level units conduct the elections as scheduled and scrupulously comply with the electoral laws. The people's committees of provinces, municipalities and special zones subordinate to the central government must immediately report every stage of the electoral process and the final returns to the premier and the Government Organization Commission.

CSO: 4209

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REGULATION AMENDS 1961 ELECTION REGULATION

BK071350 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[SRV National Assembly regulation amending and adding some articles to the 1961 regulation on the election of the people's councils at all levels; /passages within slantlines denote bold face as published/]

[Text] /The SRV National Assembly Standing Committee/

In view of the resolution dated 18 December 1980 of the National Assembly stipulating some points on the implementation of the SRV constitution;

After considering the Council of Ministers' proposal to amend and add some articles to the 1961 regulation on the elections of the people's councils at all levels in keeping with the new constitution, situation and tasks;

And after receiving the views of the National Assembly Law-Drafting Committee;

/Decrres/

That the 1961 regulation on the elections of the people's councils at all levels be amended and completed with some articles as follows:

/Article 1/

Articles 2, 3 and 4 be replaced by the following new Article 2:

All SRV citizens irrespective of nationality, sex, social strata, religious faith, educational level, profession and time of residence, are entitled to vote if they are 18 years old or older, and to be elected to the people's councils at all levels if they are 21 years old or older. This excludes those who are insane and those who are deprived of this right by law or the People's Supreme Court.

Citizens who are serving in the People's Army have the right to vote and may be elected to the people's councils at all levels.

/Article 2/

Article 11 is amended as follows:

/1. The village, ward and township people's councils./

Each village, ward and town in the lowlands with a population of up to 2,000 may elect 20 councillors. If their population exceeds 2,000, they may elect one more councillor for every 200 additional people; however, the total will not exceed 50.

Those villages with less than 300 people may elect 15 to 20 councillors.

/2. The people's councils of districts, precincts, municipalities subordinate to a provincial government and cities./

Lowland districts and precincts having up to 50,000 people each may elect 40 councillors. If their population exceeds 50,000, they may elect one more councillor for every 4,000 additional people; however, the total will not exceed 70.

Mountainous districts and islands having up to 20,000 people may elect 40 councillors. If their population exceeds 20,000, they may elect 1 more councillor for every additional 1,500 people; however, the total will not exceed 70.

Those municipalities subordinate to a provincial authority which have a population up to 60,000, may elect 50 councillors. If their population exceeds 60,000, they may elect one more councillor for every additional 50,000 people; however, the total will not exceed 80.

Cities having up to 20,000 people may elect 40 councillors. If their population exceeds 20,000, they may elect one more councillor for every 2,000 additional people; however, the total will not exceed 70.

/3. The people's committees of provinces, municipalities subordinate to the central government and Vung Tau-Con Dao special zones./

Lowland provinces having up to 500,000 people may elect 70 councillors. If their population exceeds 500,000, they may elect one more councillor for every 20,000 additional people; however, the total will not exceed 140.

Mountainous provinces with a population up to 250,000 may elect 70 councillors. If their population exceeds 250,000, they may elect one more councillor for every 10,000 additional people; however, the total will not exceed 140.

Those municipalities subordinate to the central government may elect 70 councillors with a population up to 600,000. For every 20,000 people in addition to the 600,000, they may elect one more councillor.

Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh municipalities may not elect more than 160 councillors.

Haiphong municipality may not elect more than 140 councillors.

Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone may elect up to 50 councillors.

/Article 3/

Article 25 is amended as follows:

In each electoral unit, the local VFF committee will combine the collection of the laboring people's views with the consultation with various political parties and mass organizations in order to prepare the namelists of candidates.

/Article 4/

Article 28 is amended as follows:

The local VFF committees must submit the following papers to the Electoral Council not later than 25 days before the election day:

1. A letter introducing the candidates;

2. The candidates' applications indicating their names, ages, professions, birth place and current address, and the localities where the candidates are standing for election; and

3. Certificates qualifying the candidates to run in the elections as specified in Article 1.

The Electoral Council must acknowledge receipt of the above papers when receiving them.

/Article 5/

Article 31 is modified as follows:

The law stipulates that the VFF committees in various localities, all political parties and mass organizations as well as all Vietnamese citizens may conduct a campaign under various forms to introduce candidates.

Candidates may conduct a campaign to introduce themselves as stipulated by law.

/Article 6/

The subhead of Chapter X is changed as follows:

Chapter X: The Handling of Violations of Electoral Regulations.

/Article 7/

Article 61 is amended as follows:

Those who resort to such tricks as deception, cajoling and coercion to preclude the elections, the standing for election or the dismissal of the people's councillors may be punished up to 2 years in jail.

/Article 8/

Article 62 is changed to 62A as follows:

If members of the Electoral Council, committees and teams, or the council supervising the people's council elections in villages, wards and towns; the state agencies' personnel; members of various mass and social organizations; army unit men or any citizen assuming electoral duties are found guilty of falsifying papers, cheating votes or resorting to any trick to distort the electoral returns or dismiss the people's councillors, they may be punished up to 3 years in jail.

/Article 9/

The following will be added as Article 62B:

Violators of the electoral regulations who want to support a counterrevolutionary cause, will be punished in accordance with the current law on counterrevolutionary crimes.

/Article 10/

Article 63 is amended as follows:

Anybody may denounce infringements on law during the elections or may impeach the people's councillors. Whoever interfers with or seeks revenge against denouncers may be punished by up to 3 years in jail.

/Article 11/

The Council of Ministers will stipulate details for implementing this regulation.

[signed] Hanoi 22 January 1981
SRV National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman
/Truong Chinh/

CSO: 4209

## TRUONG CHINH VISITS HA NAM NINH PROVINCE 27 FEB-5 MAR

BK101457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, visited Ha Nam Ninh Province and a number of cooperatives in the province from 27 February to 5 March 1981.

Comrade Truong Chinh was given a warm welcome at the Provincial Party Committee's headquarters by Comrades (Nguyen Van An), assistant secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee; (Pham Van Bong), assistant secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; and many comrades in the Provincial Party Standing Committee and People's Committee.

On behalf of the Provincial Party Standing Committee, Comrade (Nguyen Van An) briefed Comrade Truong Chinh on the main features of the situation concerning production and work, on the past achievements of the party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh, and on the guidelines, tasks and plans of the locality for 1981. Afterwards, he invited Comrade Truong Chinh to visit a number of facilities in the province.

Comrade Truong Chinh visited Hai Hau district, one of the province's progressive units, where he was joyfully briefed by various comrades in the local leadership on the successes of the emulation movement to engage in productive labor. He was then taken on a tour of some ricefields, a factory producing embroidery and lace articles for export and a nursing home for homeless elderly people in Hai Van village. He also visited a kindergarten school and met students of a progressive class--Grade-Y class--of the Hai Hung village's grassroots-level General Education School.

Throughout his visit, Comrade Truong Chinh stopped to inquire about the health of many people. He cordially urged them to enthusiastically engage in productive labor, work and study in order to contribute to building a prosperous and beautiful homeland.

Comrade Truong Chinh visited the Hai Hau district museum and the families of Mrs (Tran Thi Chu), a native of Hai Trung village whose husband is a fallen hero killed during the resistance against the French colonialists, and of Mrs (Ngo Thi Trong), a Catholic of Hai Van village who is the mother of fallen hero Ngo The Tao.

Cordially talking with various district party committee echelon members and more than 300 cadres of the various sectors and villages in the district, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly cited the party organization and the people of Hai Hau for having satisfactorily fostered the local revolutionary traditions of working diligently and creatively, always taking the lead in the movement to carry out intensive cultivation for increased crop productivity and to develop animal husbandry, and paying attention to building the material and technical bases catering to agriculture.

In 1980, despite numerous weather difficulties, Hai Hau succeeded in attaining an average rice paddy output of approximately six tons per hectare, thus taking the lead in the province's movement to attain a high paddy output. Hai Hau is also a district which has always satisfactorily fulfilled its grain and food obligations towards the state and other important taks. The local people's material and cultural life has been gradually improved.

Comrade Truong Chinh urged all cadres in the local leadership not to become complacent with what they had achieved but to take good steps to increase crop output, especially in those villages in the southern part of the district, to expand winter crop acreage so as to gradually make winter a main production season, and to pay attention to ensuring a balance for the growth of cultivation, animal husbandry, salt producing, fishery, handicraft and fine art sectors and the like in order to build Hai Hau into a strong and stable agro-industrial district.

On behalf of the party organization and the people of Hai Hau district, Comrade (Bui Trong Tan), secretary of the District Party Committee, expressed his joy over having an opportunity to welcome Comrade Truong Chinh, and pledged to scrupulously carry out what Comrade Truong Chinh had instructed the locality to do.

Afterwards, Comrade Truong Chinh visited Xuan Hong village, a unit credited with many outstanding achievements in Xuan Thuy district, where he was given a cordial welcome by Comrades (Do Dinh Mon), secretary of the District Party Committee; (Nguyen Viet Trung), secretary of the Village Party Committee; and (Nguyen Quoc Toan), chairman of the Village People's Committee; and by a large number of local teenagers and children. While he was there, Comrade Truong Chinh visited a showroom displaying many locally-produced tapes of agricultural and food products, handicraft and fine art articles for export, machinery items and so forth. He also visited a paper mill, the Xuan Hong village grassroots-level General Education School, a kindergarten class, and the family of Mr (Nguyen Viet Trinh), an old man having two sons who were both fallen heroes.

Speaking at a cordial get-together with various cadres and representatives of families having meritorious services with the revolution and families of fallen heroes, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed his pleasure at learning that Xuan Hong had scored many remarkable achievements in carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping, and expanding winter crop acreage. The annual grain yield of the village has increased sharply and its animal husbandry has developed very satisfactorily with each hectare of cultivated land now having four hogs.

Along with developing agriculture, Xuan Hong villagers have reclaimed land from the sea to plant rush, increased the number of jobs and professons to produce many handicraft and artistic goods for export, fulfilled all obligations to the state,

and improved their material and cultural lives. The above achievements have been made possible because the party members in Xuan Hong village have succeeded in building a firm, strong and wholesome party organization comprised of exemplary cadres and members.

The people and party members have singlemindedly united to enthusiastically emulate in labor and production. The provincial and district party committees have cared for and assisted various localities. Comrade Truong Chinh wished that the party organization and the people of Xuan Hong village would constantly surge forward to make their country ever more beautiful and prosperous and advance the countryside to socialism according to the party line.

In his meeting with the District Party Committee members and the key cadres of various major sectors and villages in Xuan Thuy district, Truong Chinh commended the Xuan Thuy district party organization and people for their many achievements in production, construction and economic and cultural development, and for the satisfactory fulfillment of all their obligations to the state. As a result, the people's material and moral lives have been gradually improved.

Comrade Truong Chinh clearly indicated: Xuan Thuy district has great economic potential. The exploitation of this potential has just begun. He expected that the Xuan Thuy district party organization thus far united would be even more so and that the party members should be exemplary by always matching their words with their deeds. They must intensify solidarity among religious and non-religious people, develop a self-reliant spirit and struggle to develop Xuan Thuy into a district with a comprehensively developed economy, thus making worthy contributions to building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Comrade Truong Chinh talked with the Provincial Party Committee members and more than 200 cadres of various sectors, ranks and organizations in Ha Nam Ninh Province. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly and government, Comrade Truong Chinh wholeheartedly commended the party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh Province for their achievements in construction and economic and cultural development, especially in this crop season. Cooperatives in the province have basically completed the transplanting of the 5th-month spring rice on schedule and in accordance with the prescribed technique.

Comrade Truong Chinh clearly pointed out: in agricultural production, Ha Nam Ninh Province has paid attention to building the material and technical bases in support of the intensive cultivation of crops in order to increase crop yields and develop animal raising. It has promptly established areas specializing in growing industrial crops.

In the past several years, Ha Nam Ninh Province has scored great achievements in terms of its grain production volume and the fulfillment of its grain obligations to the state. The provincial people with their stalwart revolutionary traditions have meritoriously contributed to the common revolutionary cause of the country.

Comrade Truong Chinh clearly stated: Although considerable achievements have been scored, in the past few years, production in Ha Nam Ninh Province has generally tended to stagnate. Crop yield has somewhat decreased while other production sectors have not uniformly developed. It is therefore necessary to review the

experiences in the past 5 years, pointing out the good and bad ones in order to discover the real causes and take remedial action accordingly, thus creating new developmental changes in the emulation movement for productive labor and work.

Speaking of the guidelines and tasks of the province, Truong Chinh stressed: Ha Nam Ninh Province is a major rice area in the Bac Bo Plain and possesses the strengths of three economic zones--the delta, the coastal area and the semi-mountainous area. Its material and technical bases of agriculture are relatively good and its economic potential is great. It has favorable conditions for developing local industries, handicrafts, fishery and saltwork, and so forth.

The provincial leaders at all levels should intensify their solidarity and struggle to surge forward by exploiting the strengths and potentials of the province, vigorously accelerating the intensive cultivation of crops and multicropping, and developing various sectors and jobs. They should use the existing material and technical bases well, manage the cooperatives well, intensively guide and assist weak cooperatives by assigning more scientific and technical cadres to them, and struggle to promptly develop Ha Nam Ninh into a developed industrial-agricultural province.

Dealing with the task of assigning product quotas to workers in agriculture, Truong Chinh urged the local leaders to carefully study Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and ensure that the three goals and the five principles specified therein are implemented. He clearly indicated: The task of assigning product quotas to workers is a new matter. The cadres of the cooperatives must democratically discuss this matter with cooperative members, and must draw upon experiences while working. Appropriate forms of contractual work will be selected depending on the specific conditions of cooperatives. It is absolutely forbidden, however, to give unconditional contracts to various households.

The right of self-administration by cooperatives must be respected in order to prevent coercion and a tricky distribution of land and ricefields precluding the utilization of new techniques. At the same time, the three interests of the state, collectives and workers must be respected in order to make cooperatives increasingly more prosperous and stronger and to advance the countryside to socialism in accordance with the party line of cooperativization.

Speaking of the study and implementation of our country's new constitution, Comrade Truong Chinh said: Since the constitution is the fundamental law of our state, we must study it to enhance the laboring people's sense of collective mastery and eliminate negativism in the society. Therefore, all the party committee echelons in Ha Nam Ninh Province should most satisfactorily lead and guide this study and should create every favorable condition for all citizens to learn the constitution. The study of the constitution and the discussion of measures to implement it constitute a good step in the preparation for the coming election of National Assembly deputies in late April.

On this occasion, Comrade Truong Chinh donated a silk broidery of President Ho Chi Minh's portrait to the party and people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province. On behalf of the party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh Province, Comrade Nguyen Van An expressed his joy at welcoming Truong Chinh, considering it an encouraging and attentive care of the Party Central Committee, the National

Assembly and government for Ha Nam Ninh Province. He pledged to scrupulously implement Comrade Truong Chinh's directives to the provincial party organization and people by intensifying solidarity and accelerating the socialist emulation movement to score achievements to greet the fifth nationwide congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party delegates and the new constitution.

During the visit to Xuan Thuy district, Truong Chinh called on the group of Soviet experts working in the district. Accompanying him were Comrades Nguyen Van An, chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and Do Dinh Mon, Xuan Thuy district party secretary. (Ivanchenko), the chief of the group, and other group members warmly welcomed Truong Chinh and his entourage.

In a cordial meeting with the Soviet experts, Truong Chinh attentively inquired about their health and heartily appraised the successes of the 26th CPSU Congress, welcoming the new Soviet peace initiatives as specified in Comrade Brezhnev's report at the congress together with the important resolutions adopted at the congress.

(Ivanchenko) made a statement expressing his joy at welcoming Truong Chinh, a friend of the Soviet people, who has said nice words about the CPSU and the Soviet people. He said: We pledge to do our utmost to help our fraternal Vietnamese people build and develop their economy, considering it a beautiful act to develop the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

CSO: 4209

## YEAR OF ISSUING PARTY CARDS IN HANOI REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jan 81 p 2

[Article: "A Year of Issuing Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] In 1980 the Hanoi party organization carried out four cycles during which party membership cards were issued to 1,000 base-level party organizations and party chapters (55.19 percent of the total, and comprising 72,844 party members, amounting to about 84 percent of the party members who were categorized and had their qualifications confirmed, and 51.58 percent of the total number of party members in the party organizations).

In some places the task of issuing party member cards has served to strengthen and build the party, and to further the campaign to build a strong, pure party. Therefore, it has contributed to the good fulfillment of political tasks, to strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses, and to preventing and limiting negative phenomena within the ranks of the party. With regard to party members all party members, that affords an opportunity to carry out a general inspection of qualifications: all party members, no matter what their position, must be reviewed, undergo self-criticism, and be observed by the party members and masses. By that means we can see the good points in order to continue to develop them, and see the shortcomings and deficiencies in order to positively correct them. Many people have made rapid progress, manifested in the fact that they have shown consciousness of organization and discipline and a sense of responsibility in striving to improve themselves and forge for themselves revolutionary virtures and qualities. Party members who commit mistakes are reviewed and disciplined by the party organization. People who are not qualified to be party members must be expelled from the party, in order to strengthen the party organization and further the education and management of party members and the improvement of party activities.

In the course of the party membership issuance cycles, the consciousness of a number of committee members toward the requirements and objectives of that task was raised. Guidance, from the municipal level to the base level, was relatively centralized and tight, with coordination among the relevant echelons and sectors. The implementation of procedures, principles, and methods was strict and united. The task of obtaining the opinions of the masses participating in reviewing the qualifications of party members was carried out widely and absolutely. The opinions of the masses were obtained not only where the unit operated but also in the localities in which

the party members lived. Many places also endeavored to obtain the opinions of the masses with whom the party members were in contact in the course of their work. With regard to leadership cadres, the opinions of the lower-echelon cadres within the sphere of their responsibility, or with whom they had regular contact, were solicited. Thevoting within the party chapters and the solicitation of the masses' opinions by secret ballots had many good effects and helped the upper-echelon party committees determining the qualities of party members to assure objectivity and accuracy. The selection of bases on which to issue cards, and the strengthening of weak bases by issuing party cards received the attention of many party committees. On the basis of the conditions of a base, many inspections were conducted, in order to reach decisions regarding ;the issuing of party cards, which served to consolidate the bases and facilitate the fulfillment of political tasks.

However, the quality of the task of issuing party cards is still limited, the degree to which requirements are attained is not high, and they are not attained uniformly in the bases. Noteworthy is the fact that in the application of standards to accurately determine the qualifications of party members there are still a rather large number of instances in which their application has not been truly tight, and there are also rightist tendencies, favoratism toward cadres of the same echelon, and the avoidance of struggle. In brief, a considerable number of places have lowered party member standards, and have not yet made the implementation of political tasks (including labor and other work, opposition to negativism, etc.) in reviewing qualifications. The integral relationship between issuing party cards and strengthening the party is not yet truly close. We have not yet highly concentrated guidance to strengthen the weak bases. At present, the various echelons do not have plans to improve 22 percent of all weak bases. The resolution of remaining problems after the issuing of party cards is still slow. Only 66 percent of the unqualified party members have been expelled from the party. Some 46 percent of the party members still under review cannot yet be admitted. And the more than 10 percent of the party members undergoing education and struggle require that the party organizations have specific plans to help everyone endeavor to advance. By the stipulated deadline it is necessary to carry out a detailed review to determine the qualifications of party members and expell from the party people who do not progress.

In order to do a better job of carrying out Directive 83 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, more specifically to develop the results of the 1981 party card issuance cycles, the party committees must do a good job of fulfilling the following tasks.

The precinct, district, and city party committees and the base-level party organizations must carry out a preliminary recapitulation of one year of implementing Directive 83 which takes into consideration the requirements, guidelines, prin ciples, and measures, in order to fully review and evaluate the results and remaining problems. On that basis, we must isolate experiences regarding guidance and recommend plans and measures intended to develop the good points and correct the deficiencies.

Each precinct, district, and city must carefully examine and evaluate the party organizations at the base level and have plans to concentrate guidance on consolidating the weak bases that are tied in with the draft plans to issue cards during

five cycles in 1981. In each cycle it is necessary to inspect, and reach conclusions regarding, each base so that they can be issued party cards. We absolutely must not organize the issuing of cards in weak party bases which have not been consolidated, or which have been consolidated but have not undergone a good transformation. The 3 February 1981 cycle, which coincides with the annual recapitulation, the discussion of the plan to fulfill the 1981 tasks, and preparations for the lunar new year, will be pressed for time. Therefore, the various echelons must, on the basis of their guidance capabilities, select a number of good bases to be distributed a moderate number of cards in that cycle. Beginning now, we must concentrate our guidance on making truly complete preparations to promptly issue cards after the lunar new year in a number of bases which have done a good job of preparing.

The experiences of the 1980 party card issuance cycles demonstrate that the party committees must firmly grasp the party member standards in order to make accurate decisions and resolutely oppose manifestations of indulgence, fear of struggle and loving one another, and formalism. The bases which have issued party cards must reexamine the party members who have received cards. People who commit violations must, according to the degree of seriousness of the violation, be subjected to discipline, and people who are unqualified must be resolutely expelled from the party. With regard to party members, there must be a clear conclusion in each instance in order to take proper steps. If, after a certain period of time, the person is judged to be qualified to be a party member, a recommendation is make to the upper echelon that a party card be issued. Anyone not making progress and deemed unfit to be a party member must resolutely be expelled from the party.

The guidance of the party committees,especially the precinct, district, and city committees, must be strengthened. It is necessary to strengthen guidance of the application of party member standards, guide the resolution of problems remaining after the issuance of party cards, the education and management of party members, the improvement of party activities, etc., in order to continually develop the combat strength of the base-level party bases and improve the quality of party members.

5616
CSO: 4209

## YOUTH UNION ESTABLISHES COUNCIL FOR CHILDREN

BK0506 47 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] NHAN DAN has reported that the Second Conference of the [Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth] Union Central Committee has set up a 24-member central council in charge of the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers' group and the Ho Chi Minh children's group. The Standing Committee of this council is comprised of nine comrades, with Comrade Le Thanh Dao, secretary of the Union Central Committee, as chairman; and Comrade Ho Truc, vice minister of education, and Truong Dinh Bang, head of the Union Central Committee's Department for Teeneager and Children, as vice chairmen.

In response to the great political drive launched by the Union Central Committee under the title "Welcome the 50 Glorious Springs of the Union," units of teenagers and children have studied the history and traditions of valiant struggle of the union in diverse forms, such as by reading books and newspaper articles on the union and organizing talks about examples set by outstanding youth union members in national construction and defense. On this occasion, senior teenagers' group members have emulated in training themselves to become youth union members, and group collectives have recommended outstanding senior members for union membership in the 26 March recruitment drive.

Various collectives of teenagers and children have emulated with a seething spirit in achieving good results in study and labor in support of the "small plan" and "win the red scarf" movements. At present they are also making preparations for celebrating the 50th founding anniversary of the union by organizing meetings, camps, parades and night art shows.

CSO: 4209

## BRIEFS

QUANG NINH PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS--More than 2,000 party members in Quang Ninh Province received their party membership cards in the 3 February 1981 issuance phase. This number includes nearly 700 party members in the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, more than 300 in Dong Trieu district, some 400 in Hon Gai City and the rest in other districts and cities. The Provincial Party Organization is expected to complete the issuance of party membership cards in 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Feb 81]

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DO MUOI EXPLAINS DIRECTIVES ON INCREASED PRODUCTION

BK120031 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The premier recently held a conference in Hanoi of ministers, heads of central sectors and directors of various general corporations, combines and joint enterprises to disseminate Decision Nos 25-CP and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers which were recently published, dealing with developing the right of enterprises' to use initiative in production and business, and with the expansion of various forms of contractual and piece-work payment.

Vice Premier Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau, sponsored the conference.

Doan Trong Toyen, vice chairman of the Steering Committee for Circulation and Distribution, presented the purpose and scope of these two decisions and measures to insure their implementation. Nguyen Duy Gia, deputy director of the State Bank, presented a supplemental report on the situation of product delivery and cash and budgetary credits and debits of state-owned enterprises, and on the duties of the banking system to support and promote production and business.

Many delegates of various economic and technical sectors, general corporations and enterprises made statements unanimously approving these decisions of the Council of Ministers and discussing some points concerning the guidelines and tasks of production and business, the improvement of the planning task and the perfection of managerial systems for goods, cash, prices, wages and bonuses.

During the conference, Comrade Do Nuoi made several suggestions to various sectors and enterprises on the direction for resolving newly-arising problems in order to develop the latent potential of the economy, especially the state-run economy. He concluded:

After analyzing the present economic situation in our country, the Party Central Committee's ninth plenum discussed and approved the 1981 state plan norms (ratified by the recent National Assembly meeting). Since these norms are considered minimal, all sectors, echelons and primary installations are charged with resetting them at a higher level. They must struggle to fulfill these higher norms by all means in keeping with the revolutionary offensive spirit. This is a vital requirement, which we can fully meet, for overcoming difficulties in production and the people's livelihood.

Pursuant to this vital requirement, the Council of Ministers published Decision Nos 25-CP and 26-CP, aiming at mobilizing enterprises to develop their initiative in production and business and to fully use their existing production capacity in order to develop production and increase the wealth of society, revenues of the state, funds for enterprises and income for workers, thus rationally combining and settling the three interests of the state, enterprises and workers. At this time, workers' interests must be emphasized in order to encourage them to produce. However, the state interests may not be infringed upon as a result.

On the basis of accelerating production, enterprises will deliver sufficient products to the state and concentrate the flow of all revenues into the State Bank and budget. They must consider the delivery of products and the concentration of all sources of income as being as important as production.

Particularly at a time when production is still difficult, the delivery of products and the concentration of income sources is of decisive significance. They enable the state to control the flow of goods and money and the market, and in turn support production and livelihood, especially the livelihood of workers, civil servants and the armed forces.

Enterprises charged with managing business should use production and business results as a goal for their operations. In addition to producing and running their businesses to fulfill the state plan norms, enterprises should create their own sources of raw materials and capital, and rationally use their existing capacities to expand production and business. If they are short of capital, they must obtain bank loans, including foreign exchange, to import raw materials, machinery and spare parts. They will pay the debts with their export goods on condition that the economic results and the payment of debts are warranted in accordance with the current policies and laws.

In management, the party committees should lead the masses and workers to develop their right to collective mastery over production and the organization of their life. It is necessary to uphold the authority and responsibility of enterprise directors according to the system of one person in command as stipulated in Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau so that enterprise directors can correctly use their authority and fulfill their duties. Thus, enterprises can fulfill their production and business tasks, economically reduce expenses, fulfill all obligations to the state and increase capital accumulation for themselves and income for workers.

Along with developing the enterprises' right to initiative in production and business, all ministries should fulfill their state management functions by issuing policies and determining economic and technical criteria and norms. They should also intensify inspection and control and guide the production and business operations of enterprises in accordance with the current policies and laws.

During February 1981, all ministries should publish necessary documents and provide guidance for enterprises to implement Decision Nos 25-CP and 26-CP.

CSO: 4209

## BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES' SETTLERS--Hanoi VNA 10 Mar--About 70,000 people from densely populated towns and cities have recently settled down in Thuan Hai Province, on the south central coast. The new settled at 47 resettlement areas have opened almost 7,500 hectares of virgin land for food crop cultivation. They have also built 19 irrigation works to water 3,100 hectares. Last year, they harvested 15,600 tonnes of rice, 2,600 tonnes more than the previous year. Almost all the new economic zones in Thuan Hai have built their own schools, dispensaries and stores. Last year, six more primary schools and two kindergartens were built. More than 153,000 people have settled down in new economic zones in Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. The settlers, mostly coming from the Red River delta provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh and Ho Chi Minh City, last year reaped 220,000 tonnes of rice and subsidiary foodcrops. Young labour volunteers have helped them build 6,000 dwelling houses, and 172 kilometres of roads. [Text] [OW100459 Hanoi VNA in English 0241 GMT 10 Mar 81]

HAI HUNG RESIDENTS MOVE SOUTH--During the past 4 years Hai Hung Province has sent 4,748 families, totalling more than 60,750 workers and 74,600 people in all, to develop the new economic zones in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dong Nai, Long An, Son La, and Quang Ninh provinces. The people who have gone to develop new economic zones include 820 party members, 48 members of the standing committee of the district pary committees, 126 mid-level engineers, doctors, and veterinarians, and 102 mid-level economic management cadres. [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jan 81 p 4] 5616

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE MINISTER WRITES ON PRODUCT CONTRACTS

BK051200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu, in an article published in the 3 and 4 March issues of NHAN DAN, dealt comprehensively with the problem of contracts for agricultural products.

After analyzing the current situation of cooperatives and the positive effects of the measures of giving contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers, the article recalled the purposes and principles of contractual work as defined by a directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu then stressed: If we violate the principles of contractual work, we will not be able to ensure the achievement of its purposes and will make mistakes which may weaken cooperatives. An incorrect application of various forms of contractual work will lead to the practice of unconditional contracts, which are essentially a form of contracts based on general guidelines and not bound by economic-technical norms. This is a violation of both the principles of socialist management and of contractual work.

The unconditional contract phenomenon usually is manifest in the following three forms:

First, cooperatives assign three quotas to production units without ensuring for the latter the necessary conditions for production according to established economic-technical norms. The production units are thus left to fend for themselves, keeping all the profits for themselves or suffering all the losses alone, whatever the case may be. Reward and penalty cannot be applied, leading to the practice of production units concealing part of their products for sharing among unit members.

Second, production units contract out work to groups of laborers or individual laborers but fail to strictly control the quality and time limits of their work. Failure to penalize bad workers, to reward good ones and to demand compensation for broken-down equipment eventually leads to a waste of cooperatives money, property and work credits and to a lack of practical economic results.

Third, production units give contracts for products to groups of laborers or individual laborers but slacken management work. Cooperatives and production units fail to control and manage important work and completely turn over land to

cooperative members who carry out production work all by themselves from start to finish. This causes a scattering of the means of production and a lack of coordination, and the cooperative fails to control finished products.

It is noteworthy that, despite these manifest shortcomings of the unconditional contract, not a few cooperatives have applied this method in carrying out contractual work. Therefore, whether using the contract-for-work or the contract-for-product form, we must resolutely oppose all manifestations of unconditional contract.

The use of a contract for products is a measure related to the objectives of the reorganization of production and to the various aspects of management work in agricultural cooperatives. For this reason, we must coordinate contractual work with the continuing efforts to reorganize production even more satisfactorily.

The article by the Comrade Agriculture Minister specifically spelled out the following objectives:

1. We must stabilize the size of cooperatives, strengthen production units and satisfactorily organize service units and teams. In those merged cooperatives which are not in a position to do so because their cadres are too weak and production is hindered by too many difficulties, a study must be made on means to reduce them to a more suitable size. This must be done resolutely but cautiously to prevent the indiscriminate partition of cooperatives and unnecessary confusion.

Production units must have at their disposal a reasonable amount of manpower and land so that unit chiefs and their deputies can control and guide the production work in each plot of land and by each laborer. To bring their practical role in production into play, service units and teams must be rationally organized and must share with production units the responsibility for the final results of their efforts.

For instance, buffalo plowing units should be set up as separate teams in production units and not as a common outfit of the cooperative. Fertilizer producing units should be established only in those places ready for them to produce green manure and to produce and process other products for production units. The processing of stable manure for collectives must be carried out by livestock raising units. The stable manure used by cooperative members should be produced primarily by the members themselves. The fertilizer processing teams of production units are responsible only for buying and processing the fertilizer needed for distribution within their respective production units.

2. Based on the zoning and planning results of the district authority, cooperatives should adjust and complete their production guidelines accordingly in order to stabilize them. Should the production guidelines of a collective be changed, they must be reviewed and approved by the district people's committee involved.

Along with establishing a pattern of rational production, it is necessary to improve and enhance the planning task in order to develop initiative in business and promptly meet new demands arising from the tasks of distributing and awarding contracts and so forth.

3. We must increase the material and technical bases of cooperatives and strive to minimize difficulties in production. First of all, we must accelerate water conservancy in combination with the improvement of farm land while acquiring more draft animals and tools. We must secure an allocation of good seeds and increase the supply of fertilizer, and so on, in order to ensure that cooperatives have sufficient conditions and facilities to play effective roles in various important production tasks.

In increasing the material and technical bases of cooperatives, we must know how to link them with those in the regions or districts. The district authority should therefore help cooperatives organize this connection. Only by doing so can be quickly develop production.

4. We must qualitatively improve the task of establishing labor norms and standards for computing man-days and must correctly implement the principle of distribution according to labor. In distribution, the main problem is to ensure a rational balance between distribution in kind and the values of basic pay and fringe benefits. This, in turn, has to be done while implementing the systems of rewards and punishment for cadres well in order to ensure that cadres are closely linked with the results of finished products. At the same time, we must ensure a fair and rational distribution to all workers participating in the course of production and to other laboring people in various jobs and professions.

5. We must perfect the managerial apparatus of cooperatives and develop the cooperative members right to collective mastery over the managerial and organizational tasks. The perfection of cooperative management must be closely connected with the task of consolidating and developing the party, the administration and various mass organizations.

If we want to promote the masses right to collective mastery, we must instill a sense and standard of mastery in cooperative members. At the same time, cooperatives should institute the necessary regulations to ensure that their members have the right to determine production guidelines, establish plan norms, select forms of management and decide on distribution within cooperatives.

In the last part of the article, Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu points out some specific duties to be performed well in order to develop the practical role in production of the form of giving product quota contracts to groups of workers and individual workers. These duties are to establish economic and technical norms relevant to the conditions of each cooperative; to determine the responsibility of cooperatives, production teams and workers in the course of implementing contracts; and to apply the systems of rewards and punishment correctly in order to stimulate workers to care for their contracted work, thus avoiding negativism in production.

The article concludes: The extending of product quota contracts to groups of workers and individual workers is an important element in the management of cooperatives. It should, however, be determined in conjunction with the managerial tasks of cooperatives as a whole. It should also be present throughout the entire process of urging cooperatives to carry out the three revolutions simultaneously, of which the technical revolution is the key.

Since this is a new matter, we must draw upon experiences while working in order to improve it gradually. The problem is that we must see all the positive significance of this new contractual work form so that we can closely guide and boldly expand the work and, at the same time, promptly detect and eliminate deviations from the right course of implementation.

In all newly emerging matters, besides some positive aspects which are vital, there may often be some casualness or even mistakes. We should develop the positive aspects and seek ways to correct deficiencies so that we can attain high effectiveness in implementing product quota contracts, promoting the development of production and constantly improving the new production relations.

CSO: 4209

## 10-DAY NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK0114424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Review of agricultural reports in the past 10 days]

[Summary] In the last 10 days of February, the northern provinces and cities concentrated on transplanting the spring rice at a fairly fast pace, covering on the average approximately 20,000 hectares a day. "As of the end of February the northern provinces and cities had transplanted rice on almost 1 million hectares, fulfilling nearly 90 percent of the area plan. Haiphong municipality and Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tin provinces have already finished transplanting; and Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh provinces completed transplanting on 80 to more than 90 percent of their respective areas."

It is noted that until now just more than four tons of organic fertilizer have been applied to each hectare of spring rice. Meanwhile, the amount of azolla available this year is less than that of last year and the supply of nonorganic fertilizer, especially nitrogen, is only 80 percent of that of the same period last year. Therefore, all localities must make plans to make full use of all available types of organic fertilizer in order to accelerate the growth of the rice plants.

"According to a report by the General Statistics Department, in the past 10 days, harmful insects and diseases developed on a wider area than that in the previous 10-day period. As of now, almost 20,000 hectares of rice in the north have been damaged by harmful insects, chiefly thorny worms, and rice blast has been reported in some localities."

In the south, the provinces of Region 5 have basically finished transplanting the winter-spring rice and the Mekong Delta provinces have completed transplanting on more than 70 percent of the planned area. "Thus, as of the end of February the southern provinces and cities had transplanted rice on 550,000 hectares, covering more than 80 percent of the planned area. Along with transplanting the winter-spring rice, the southern provinces and cities have continued to rapidly reap the remaining 10th-month rice. As of now, they have reaped the rice crop on more than 1.8 million hectares or more than 90 percent of the cultivated area."

This year the procurement of grain in the southern provinces has progressed at a fairly fast rate. By mid-January the provinces and cities of B-2 had fulfilled 56 percent of the grain procurement plan for the 10th-month crop season--four times faster than in the same period last year.

"Concerning the cultivation of spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, in the past 10 days the localities throughout the country covered more than 70,000 hectares."

It is forecast that in the days ahead, the weather will tend to become gradually warmer and thus favorable for the cultivation of winter-spring crops. Therefore, all localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following main tasks:

1. The northern provinces must rapidly transplant the spring rice on the entire area; accelerate weeding, aeration and fertilization activities; and regularly inspect ricefields to prevent and check the appearance of harmful insects and diseases.

2. The southern provinces must rapidly reap the remaining 10th-month rice, promptly care for the winter-spring rice already transplanted, prevent and control the appearance of harmful insects and diseases, stop transplanting the winter-spring rice and make the necessary preparations for transplanting the summer-fall rice.

3. All localities throughout the country must accelerate the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK1110211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 March the entire country had planted winter-spring rice on more than 1.5 million hectares, representing nearly 90 percent of the planned norm.

"Over the past 10 days, thanks to favorable weather conditions, the northern provinces and cities have concentrated their manpower on transplanting spring rice. However, due to a shortage of rice seedlings in some localities, the cultivation of rice was slower than during the previous 10 days, with an average of 7,000 hectares per day."

To date, the northern provinces have transplanted spring rice on nearly 95 percent of the planned acreage. These provinces are striving to complete the cultivation of this rice by mid-March. Having basically completed the cultivation of the spring rice, cooperatives in the northern provinces have concentrated manpower on caring for and fertilizing the riceplants. They have so far completed the first phase of weeding for more than 50 percent of the cultivated area.

"To date, the southern provinces have basically concluded the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. However, due to the 10th-month rice harvest being behind schedule and on account of the failure of certain localities to closely direct the cultivation of winter-spring rice as planned, these provinces have been able to fulfill only 80 percent of the planned norm."

Winter-spring rice in the southern provinces has developed satisfactorily. However, in some areas this rice has been ravaged by harmful insects, especially by leaf rollers and brown bugs. To date, the southern provinces have reaped more than 100,000 hectares of early winter-spring rice with a fairly high yield. Along with harvesting rice, these provinces have plowed more than 100,000 hectares of land in preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice.

"By early March, the entire country had planted 750,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops, some 20,000 hectares less than the same period last year."

In the north, the provinces in the delta and midland regions have concluded the cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes while the provinces in the moutainous region have begun to grow corn and manioc.

"The area in the southern provinces planted with spring subsidiary and industrial crops has decreased by more than 70,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. The area of subsidiary crops alone has decreased by 60,000 hectares."

As the cultivation season is almost over, if these provinces fail to grow subsidiary and industrial crops in a more active manner, the area planted with these crops this year will be much smaller compared than last year.

"With regard to animal husbandry, the number of domestic animals affected by epizootic diseases last week was smaller than in the previous week. However, these diseases still exist in various localities. The veterinary department has closely coordinated with the veterinary networks in all affected localities in promptly preventing these diseases from spreading to other areas."

According to the General Hydrometeorological Department, in the next 10 days the weather will be warmer and there will be light rainfall for a few days. Taking advantage of these favorable weather conditions, the northern provinces should concentrate on providing further care for the 5th month-spring rice against blight, insects and drought along with transplanting this rice on the remaining area, while the southern provinces should accelerate the harvest of the winter-spring rice and make preparations for the cultivation of summer-fall rice.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

CAO BANG'S STATE PLAN--The Cao Bang Provincial People's Council recently met to review the implementation of the 1980 state plan and to approve guidelines and planned norms for 1981. Last year, despite numerous difficulties as a result of the Chinese war of aggression, Cao Bang was still able to increase the grain output by 11.5 percent and expand the areas of industrial and food crops by 21 to 86 percent compared to 1979. Striving to fulfill the 1981 state plan, Cao Bang is determined to produce 130,000 tons of grain; plant 2,200 hectares of soybeans, 1,400 hectares of tobacco, and 7,500 hectares of forests; and attain 16 million dong worth of industrial and artisan industrial products. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 81]

VINH PHU COOPERATIVES--Vinh Phu Province now has as many as 440 cooperatives and 7,532 production teams. Each of these cooperatives owns some 260 hectares of cultivated land and consists of 987 laborers and 568 families. To help them improve their management efficiency, the province has provided advanced training for 10,100 cadres from various production teams and 710 others from various cooperatives. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81]

HA BAC IRRIGATION WORK--Various farmland water conservancy management corporations in Ha Bac Province have secured enough water for more than 70,000 hectares of ricefields or some 90 percent of the area planted with 5th month-spring rice. Cadres and workers of these corporations are now working on a 3-shift per day basis, striving to ensure enough water for the cultivation of the 5th month-spring rice on the entire area on schedule. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81]

THAI BINH SPRING RICE--By late February Thai Binh Province had basically completed the cultivation of spring rice on 75,000 hectares as planned. Dong Hung district alone accounted for 13,000 hectares. Meanwhile, such districts as Vu Thu, Kien Xuong, Hung Ha, Quynh Phu and Tien Hai have completed the cultivation of this rice on 95 percent of the planned area. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81]

HA NAM NINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--By 20 February Ha Nam Ninh Province had transplanted over 125,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, fulfilling 84 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of 28 percent over the same period last year. Xuan Thuy district, which accounted for 13,200 hectares, is taking the lead in planting this rice in the province. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81]

THANH HOA POTATO HARVEST--Thanh Hoa Province has reaped 15,760 out of a total of 24,000 hectares of sweet potatoes planted in the recent winter crop season, with a yield of 5 to 6 tons per hectare. It is expected that the province will attain as many as 125,000 tons when the harvest is completed on the entire area. Thanh Hoa has also planted winter sweet potatoes on 15,880 hectares. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81]

NGHE TINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--By the end of February cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province had basically completed the cultivation of 5th month-spring rice on 130,000 hectares. Nghe Tinh has increased the quantity of animal manures to care for riceplants by 60,000 tons over that in the previous 5th month-spring crop season. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81]

DONG NAI SOYBEANS--Dong Nai Province has prepared seeds and other necessary means for the cultivation of 20,000 hectares of soybeans in 1981. This figure shows an increase of 5,000 hectares over last year. In 1980 Dong Nai turned over to the state a quantity of soybeans equivalent to 60 percent of the total volume collected throughout the country. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN DELIVERY--As of 26 February Cuu Long Province had delivered 82,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, thus overfulfilling the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season by 2.5 percent. Tra Cu district alone accounted for 15,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81]

9TH MILITARY REGION RICE HARVEST--Local army units in the provinces under the jurisdiction of the 9th military region, including those assigned to various state farms and production establishments, are intensively reaping 15,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Taking the lead in this rice harvest are various units of the Hau Giang Provincial Armed Forces, the Noncommissioned Officers School, the Technical School, the Political Department, the Logistics Department, the 6th regiment and the transport regiment. [BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81]

HANOI 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--As of 15 February all districts in Hanoi suburbs had transplanted 24,671 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, thus filfilling 45.7 percent of the planned acreage. Ba Vi district alone had transplanted this rice on 85.7 percent of the palnned area. All the districts have been instructed to complete the cultivation of this rice on the entire area within the next 23 days. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Feb 81]

NGHE TINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--Thanks to early preparations and the payment of wages according to products, as of 15 February Nghe Tinh Province was able to transplant 5th month-spring rice on nearly 120,000 hectares. This figure represents some 90 percent of the planned acreage and shows an increase of 12,000 hectares over the same period last year. (Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Feb 81]

DAC LAC WINTER-SPRING RICE--By 15 February peasants in Dac Lac Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on nearly 80 percent of the planned area, producing an increase of 400 hectares over the area slated for the previous winter-spring crop season. Mo Drac and Dac Minh districts alone had completed the cultivation of this rice on the entire area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Feb 81]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--Peasants in Tien Giang Province have reaped more than 44,000 hectares of rice. This figure includes 29,600 hectares of 10th-month rice and 14,400 hectares of early winter-spring rice. Along with harvesting rice, peasants in the province have delivered 22,500 tons of grain produced in 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Feb 81]

HA BAC 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--Ha Bac Province has transplanted 5th month-spring rice on 60,000 hectares or 74 percent of the planned area. Hiep Hoa district has completed the cultivation of this rice on 91 percent of the planned area. The province has also planted peanuts on 1,500 hectares and soybeans on 160 hectares. [BK261239 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Feb 81]

HA NAM NINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--Ha Nam Ninh Province has planted more than 100,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, fulfilling nearly 70 percent of the planned norm. Xuan Thuy district, which is taking the lead in planting this rice in the province, has accounted for 11,620 hectares. [BK261239 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--The paper NHAN DAN recently carried an article by the head of the Cuu Long Provincial Grain Service dealing with the progress made in grain collection in his province. The article says: By late January 1981 Cuu Long had reaped more than 100,000 hectares of 10th-month rice--representing over 60 percent of the cultivated area--and by 4 February the province had fulfilled 83 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. The article then attributes this success to the efforts made by the local production collectives and peasants in various areas as well as to the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and people's committee. [BK261239 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Feb 81]

SPRING-RICE TRANSPLANTING FIGURE--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 February the entire country had transplanted the spring rice on 1,467,047 hectares, covering 81.7 percent of the plan area. This is much faster compared with the same period last year. The area that remains to be transplanted totals 294,000 hectares, with 157,000 hectares in the northern area and 137,000 hectares in the southern provinces. At present the northern provinces are striving to fulfill or overfulfill the plan for transplanting the spring rice. [Text] [BK011427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 81]

HANOI SOYBEAN PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--Soybean will be planted on 22,000 hectares in the suburbs of Hanoi in the current five-year plan (1981-1985). Most of the fields will be laid along the Red River and the Da and Day rivers. This year Hanoi plans to put 3,400 hectares under soybean, more than twice the area last year. Since January, the co-ops along the Red River have planted high-yield varieties on nearly 500 hectares. At many co-ops, soybean is grown with spring maize. A new variety, V74, has been supplied to agricultural co-ops. Producers expect it to surpass common varieties by 150 percent in per hectare yields. [Text] [OW071627 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 7 Mar 81]

EXPORT FARM PRODUCE--Hanoi VNA 11 Mar--Peasants in Thuan Hai Province, on the south central coast of Vietnam, last month sold the state 250 tonnes of onions and 50 tonnes of garlic for export. The province is expected to purchase from peasants 1,850 tonnes of onions and garlic for export this year. Land reclamation is being boosted to expand the onion and garlic growing area to 1,000 hectares. Tay Ninh Province, one of the major peanut-growing areas of the south, in the past 2 months sold to the state 70 tonnes of peanuts for export, an increase of 20 percent over the same period last year. [Text] [OW110603 Hanoi VNA in English 0238 GMT 11 Mar 81]

CSO: 4220

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NGUYEN DUY TRINH VISITS HANOI PRODUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

BK031423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, recently visited and worked with a number of industrial and agricultural production establishments in Hanoi.

At the Xuan Hoa Bicycle Factory, an establishment equipped with modern machines producing bicycle spare parts, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh visited a number of sections in the production chain and heard the comrades party committee secretary and director of the factory report on the situation of the establishment.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh commended the cadres and workers of the factory who, in the past year, overcame difficulties to install machinery and equipment while organizing the training of technical workers, gradually placing various components into production and turning out a number of high quality products. He recommended the cadres, party members, youth union members, workers and office employees of the factory to uphold unity and strive harder in their study and training so as to enhance their economic-technical management standards, effectively use the currently available equipment and turn out plenty of high quality products to meet the demands of the people and exports. They must consider economic efficiency as the basis for the development of a cohesive and scientific management system allowing for the unification of the three interests--those of the state, the collectives and the laborers--thereby prompting everyone to pay attention to the results of production. The leadership of the factory must care for the well-being of its workers and office employees.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh also visited the Ball Bearing Enterprise and the Dong Anh Chain and Cogwheel Enterprise. In the past few years, despite their many difficulties, these two enterprises have produced an amount of goods which meets the people's demands. The Chain and Cogwheel Enterprise has continuously developed production, raising it nearly to the designed output level.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh praised the great efforts of the cadres, workers and office employees of the two enterprises. He reminded them and the union of bicycle and bicycle spare part enterprises as well as the Hanoi City Industrial Service to devise plans to optimally utilize their existing potentials so as to ensure the development of production and motivate all people in all trades to devote themselves to production, thereby constantly increasing the output of products. They must organize production and improve management according to the resolutions

and decrees recently issued by the Party Central Committee and government so as to streamline their production apparatus while ensuring the economic efficiency of their operations, the interests of the state and the enterprises, and an adequate income for the laborers.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh then paid a visit to the Yen So Cooperative in Hoai Duc district and worked with the party committee and management board of the cooperative. Yen So is a cooperative encompassing the entire area of a village in which crop planting, livestock raising and other trades are fully developed. Last year, with its 10th-month crop heavily damaged by natural calamities, the cooperative still achieved a value of gross output of nearly 2.7 million dong and fulfilled its obligation by turning over to the state 95 tons of paddy, more than 29 tons of pork and 30 tons of cocoons. This year, Yen So will reorganize production and contract out the planting of rice, various industrial crops, vegetables and subsidiary food crops to groups of producers and individual laborers.

After hearing the comrades party committee secretary and director of the cooperative report on the production and management organization of their establishment, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh commended the progress and great efforts made by Yen So's party organization and people. He reminded everyone to step up the intensive cultivation of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants, strongly develop livestock raising in the collectives and cooperative member families, and develop handicrafts, especially traditional trades such as sericulture, textile and embroidery, so as to create more jobs and increase the income of cooperative members. At the same time, they must satisfactorily organize for the people to go to build new economic zones, thereby contributing to the rational redistribution of the population and overcoming the overpopulation problem in their locality.

CSO: 4209

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

BK121314 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] On 7 January 1981, the Council of Ministers held a meeting to adopt plans for implementing the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 14 on educational reform. Bui Thanh Khiet, secretary general of the Central Educational Reform Committee, made a report on the work of the committee since its establishment. Representatives of such branches as general education, higher and vocational middle education, worker training and mother and child care reported on the implementation of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution. The Central Educational Reform Committee made proposals concerning the new general education system which consists, among other things, of providing vocational training for general education students and training and employing level II and III students after their graduation. The committee also suggested new guidelines and tasks for training workers in the days ahead; reforming general education school final examinations and the method of admitting students into colleges and higher and middle vocational schools; and establishing educational councils at various levels.

The Council of Ministers unanimously commended the general and childrens education branches and the cadre and worker training branch for their great achievements scored over the past years. These achievements are praiseworthy.

However, in the new stage of the nationwide socialist revolution and socialist construction, the educational task os experiencing weaknesses that must be overcome: the educational quality and the student standards are still low; general education students have not yet been given vocational training; and the training of cadres and workers is not well planned and is not uniform, thus failing to meet the requirements of the economic and social development tasks.

The Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform has set forth basic guidelines for overcoming these weaknesses. Various sectors and administrative echelons must formulate specific plans to carry out this resolution.

The Council of Ministers noted that our country is still poor and that our people still live in a state of privation. But in view of the urgent requirements of the cause of socialist construction and armed with our revolutionary tradition and the tradition of being studious, we can and must continue to vigorously develop our nation's educational and training tasks through practical and effective measures. Because of our difficult economic situation and our hard life, we must oppose vacillation in carrying out these important tasks.

The Council of Ministers specifically stressed the need to improve the quality of teaching and the quality of training cadres. Special attention must be paid to training skilled workers. General education schools must promptly provide vocational training for students and promptly revise the examination and enrollment system in order to meet the requirements for training new workers and forming a contingent of qualified cadres and workers for various national and regional economic sectors.

Education is a mass revolutionary task. Therefore, various sectors and echelons must motivate the masses to actively participate in carrying out and improving this task.

The establishment of educational councils at various levels is necessary for the fulfillment of this task.

In order to develop and improve the educational and training tasks, we must concentrate on forming a force of teachers and teaching cadres. We must also pay attention to heightening the class awareness of teachers and improving their life. Likewise, we need to pay attention to building the material bases for schools. In this connection, we must coordinate state investment in education with a mobilization of the people's capabilities. The state must concentrate on building teachers schools to train teachers. Priority must be given to building the Hanoi Teachers College No 1, making it a model in the school system.

Attention must also be paid to training and improving the contingent of managerial cadres and strengthening the educational management task. The educational sector must closely coordinate with the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union to train the younger generation more satisfactorily in order to satisfy the earnest aspirations of the people.

The Council of Ministers has entrusted various ministries and general departments with formulating a long-term plan for training cadres and workers for their respective sectors. Each of these ministries and general departments must have a leading cadre permanently in charge of coordinating with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education in taking care of the training task.

The Ministry of Education must make great efforts to improve the quality and standards of general education. Effective measures must be applied to infuse general education students with ideals and a passion for science and for studying scrupulously. To create favorable conditions in which the educational sector can carry out this task satisfactorily; various sectors and echelons must pay special attention to reexamining the use of new cadres--those trained in higher and vocational middle schools--and of skilled workers.

The Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution stipulates: "General Education is our country's cultural foundation and our future national strength." Therefore, the Council of Ministers urges various sectors and echelons to be determined to carry out the Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform successfully and to develop and further improve the quality and standards of national education.

Although there are still numerous difficulties, the Council of Ministers believes that the Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform will be successfully carried out.

The Council of Ministers decided to review the proposals made by the Central Educational Reform Committee and to promulgate specific decisions of the state on achieving educational reform.

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## HANOI EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF SUPERSTITION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Eliminate Superstition"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, in addition to a number of bad customs regarding marriage and funerals, there has been a strong development of superstition. Instances of going to pray, soothsaying, astrology, fortunetelling, going into a trance, burning votive paper, etc., have steadily increased. Many pagodas deal in spiritualism. A number of people who ply superstitions trades have resumed operations. Votive paper is being circulated, often openly. In addition to the enemy's psychological warfare, superstition has considerably damaged the morale and material lives of the people. The main reason for that situation is the relaxation of education and management. There is no struggle to stop the people who ply superstitious trades and take advantage of the low educational levels and superstition of some people.

The plan for the campaign to implement Directive 214 of the Municipal New Life Style Guidance Committee sets forth specific tasks to eliminate superstition. The party committees, the governmental administrations, the Fatherland Front, the mass associations, and the sectors and echelons must have plans for guiding the various categories of people in implementing that campaign, concentrating on the period before and after the lunar new year.

First of all, the mass associations and the component organizations of the Fatherland Front must fully explain to the people the contents of Directive No 214 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, Decision No 56 of the Council of Ministers, the decision to improve rituals by the Unified Vietnamese Buddhist Association, and the communique of the Municipal People's Committee. The task of encouraging, educating, and persuading the masses must be based on cultivating the socialist philosophical outlook and scientific-technical knowledge. In many different ways, it is necessary to enable superstitious people to realize that such things as comparing ages and birth dates, selecting hours and directions, fortunetelling, astrology, seances, amulets, absolution of sins, baptizing, etc., are senseless, irrational, fictitious, and without scientific bases, and that they are in fact obscure, deceitful tricks which spiritualists use to take advantage of others and make money.

The governmental administrations and the functional sectors, such as the cultural, public security, and financial sectors must take the initiative in coordinating

with the mass associations to strictly forbid, and gradually eliminate, all superstitio. In the immediate future it is necessary to concentrate on rapidly and efficiently dealing with a number of key areas, places in which there are many superstitious activities or in which many "peacock disciples" congregate, while at the same time transforming and shifting over to other trades people who earn their livings from superstition, spiritualists, and people who produce votive paper, and punishing those who are obstinate and refuse to undergo a transformation and earn legitimate livings.

Superstition is made up of many obscure practices, many foolish, irrational, helter-skelter manifestations in religious rites, and the inheritance of the backward, slave, obscurantist culture of the old regimes. Persuading the people to eliminate superstition is a long and complicated revolutionary struggle. It is an important content of the movement to create a new way of life and the new family. The New Way of Life Guidance Committee, especially its Subcommittee 214 and the various echelons, must play a staff roll in helping the party committees and guiding the movement. The cultural-information sector must more strongly develop its leading role in mobilizing the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship and carrying out a struggle to eliminate superstition. The task of educating, persuading, and struggling must be persistent, rational, and reasonable, distinguish between freedom of religion and superstition, heighten the enlightenment of the masses, and create social opinion that strongly condemns and completely eliminates superstition, for the benefit of the people and of those who are superstitions, and for the sake of the fine traditions and customes of our nation and of Hanoi, which have a history of 4,000 years of civilization.

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## BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM HA NAM NINH--Over the past 5 years more than 9,800 people, including 5,420 laborers, voluntarily left Hai Hau district, Ha Nam Ninh Province, for resettlement in new economic zones in Hoang Lien Son, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Lam Dong and Minh Hai provinces. In 1981, Hai Hau district will send 2,000 to 2,500 people to resettle in various new economic zones. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Feb 81]

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